made, as it should be, a precedent to be habitually followed, we shall see greater re-Bults than even the overthrow of Tammany." "Greater results than even the overthrow of Tammany!" What does Beecher mean-

the overthrow of Custom House corruption?

Concludes the Christian Union :-Concludes the Christian Union:

As has been well said, the campaign is ended, but the war is only begun. The forces of knavery are beaten in the fleid, but the knaves are to be hunted out of the community and the return of them or their knaude community and the return of them or their knaude to guarded against. A great debt to justice remains unpaid until the men who have debauched our government wear the felon's garb. And even then the work of retribution is to be followed by the greater work of moulding the people into the infexible habit of guarding the public purity and honor. There is no rest in the service of the community so long as the community endures. The old motto must be ours, "To-day's goal be to-morrow's starting point!"

The Boston Pilot-Catholic organ in New England-thinks "there is a wide field for Irish-American journalism in this country, if It only be of the right sort; and every friend of our people will be gratified to find that the very journals that prostitute themselves are the only ones that are forced to cry out "the Irish are not a reading people."

The Pilot is mistaken. That the Irish are a reading people is in evidence from the fact that there are as many Irish hebdomadals published in this city-or weeklies published in the Irish interest, Fenian and otherwiseas there are of any other outside nationality that abides among us.

Our Jewish contemporaries are rather slow this week. Why do they not wake up, when the tabernacle of the city treasury is in "view halloo?"

The Savings Banks Troubles.

The suspension of the Guardian Savings Bank, which was controlled almost entirely by the capitalists of the "Ring," and of which William M. Tweed was President, is a natural result of the collapse of the "Ring" itself, and also goes to explain the run which commenced yesterday on the Bowling Green Savings Bank-on institution near of kin to "Boss" own, and on the National Savings Institution, which has been luckless enough to have a Tweed (Jr.) among Its directors. There is no need to feel any uncertainty in regard to the great majority of our savings institutions, for they are, as a rule, honestly controlled and are considered perfectly sound. The Guardian and Bowling Green are the only ones that have an acknowlaiged affinity with the "Ring" management, and they doubtless feel now that a good name s better than silver or gold. It is to be earnestly desired that the laboring men whose bread and meat depend upon the little sums they have deposited in these concerns may suffer no loss. Nothing that has yet been proven against the "Ring" managers will go so far to render the lower classes indignant as to thus bring "Ring" rascality to bear directly on their own slim pockets. Better that every man of means in the directory of these banks sacrifice his whole fortune than that these worthy and needy depositors go aunpaid.

The German Religious Reform Movement.

The movement of which Dr. Döllinger is the recognized head progresses slowly-so slowly, in fact, that many, both of those who favor and of those who oppose it, are of the opinion that it is wanting in vitality. At the same time it is hard to get rid of the idea that it does not, indeed, make some progress. In this far away land of ours, where religious liberty is a great and glorious fact, and where the dominating power of a State Church is not felt, we cannot realize the character of the struggle which is now going on, particularly in Bavaria, but generally all over Catholic Germany. It is something to know that in Bayaria the royal placet is a barrier wall which hitherto has defled all the artillery of Rome. ormer times, when Rome exce a clergyman, the State, without question, gave effect to the Church's decisions and dispossessed the heretic of his living. There are mow in Bavaria several excommunicated clergymen and professors of theology; but the Bavarian government sustains the rebels and resists Rome. The same policy is being pursued by the government of Prussia. Great revolutions are sometimes of slow growth. It Is not conceivable that this state of things can long exist in Catholic Germany without bringing about a great religious reform. It has often been said that without concordats the Papal empire could not survive. To-day concordats are dead. It is our privilege or our anisfortune to witness the greatest crisis in the whole history of the Papacy.

CHARLES O'CONOR was born in this city, in South street. This in answer to many in-

Personal Intelligence.

General H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Surgeon Wm. M. King, of the United States Navy.

Is quartered at the Albemarie Hotel. Colonel W. S. Church, of Albany, is stopping at

the Hoffman House,
Judge M. B. Shaphard, of Alabama, is residing at

the Grand Central Hotel. General H. T. Read, of Keokuk, Iowa, has quar-

ters at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

State Senator E. M. Madden, of Middletown, is at the St. James Hotel. E. P. Blodgett, of Georgia, is at the Fifth Avenue

Commander Norton, of the United States Navy to

at the Sturtevant House. General Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, is at the

Metropolitan Hotel. The General has been com-Arinori Mori, of the Japanese Embassy, yesterday arrived in the city from Washington, and took quar-

ters at the St. James Hotel.
Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), of Springfield, Mass., is among yesterday's arrivals at the

Brevoort House. The Doctor is well known as an author and the editor of Scribner's Monthly. Captain Von Schantz, of the Russian frigate Abreck, is at the Clarendon Hotel with Minister

John Morrissey, of Massachusetts, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Mr. Morrissey is the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and has been such for a number of years.

Among the passengers for Havre by the steamship Washington, which sailed vesterday, were Assistant Secretary of State J. Bancroft Davis and the Rev.

Ex-Governor R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, is a mauve and has for some time past been a resident of Jamaica, L. I. The Farmer of that place an-mounces that he is steadily regaining his health. E. R. Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was the first Attorney General in the Cubinet of President Grant,

was in town for a short time yesterday. He stopped at the Everett House, from where he went in the Ex-Senator Ben Wade left the Astor House on Friday evening. It was his intention to proceed to Washington, though he would possibly stop for a short time at some point in New Jersey.

HAIL TO THE PRINCE!

ALEXIS' ARRIVAL.

The Grand Duke Safely in Harbor.

The Russian Frigate Svetlana Off the Lightship-"All Well."

The Fears of Two Nations Happily Allayed.

At two o'clock this morning the special. couriers from the HERALD steam yacht Herald brought to the office of this journal the welcome intelligence that the Russian frigate Svetlana, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board, had arrived safely off the Lightship, with all well on board.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night a large steamer came slowly up and anchored off the Lightship. The HERALD yacht ran alongside and soon discovered that the stranger floated the Russian flag. In reply to the hail of the yacht, "What vessel is this?" came the welcome reply,

"The Russian frigate Svetlana."

"Are all well on board?" "All well."

"Is the Grand Duke Alexis on board?" "He is."

The following is the officer's report:-

"The Russian steam frigate Svetlana Captain Kremer, Vice Admiral Possiet, chief of squadron, 3,090 tons, mounts ten guns, 360 horse power; from Madeira, October 10. Experienced strong head winds and heavy seas nearly the whole passage."

The officer on duty made immediate inquiry of the captain of the HERALD yacht if the other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached port, and when informed that they had immediately communicated the intelligence to those on board the Svetlana. A loud cheer soon testified that the news of the safety of their companions had reached

There was no excitement in the Bay up to midnight, from the fact that the arrival of the Svetlana was not known up to that hour except to the crew of the HERALD yacht, no other vessel being near when the richly-freighted frigate dropped her anchor.

the ears of the crew of the flagship.

FRANCE.

M. Gambetta's Speech on Democratic Government in France.

His Plan for the Preservation of the Right of Self-Rule.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 18, 1871. M. Gambetta made his expected speech at St

Quentin last night. His tone was moderate, and the speech has produced an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the republic; but reforms were necessary to confirm it, and the people should

see that legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the National Assembly. The citizens of France, he added, should take a more active and practical interest in political affairs, and make their influence felt in the government of the country. To give their power its legitimate effect, he advocated

the formation of a national republican party, and set forth in detail a plan of organization which is based in many respects upon the American system. COURTS MARTIAL AND COMMUNISM. Several additional courts martial have been

created, the more rapidly and effectually to dispose of the large number of cases of Communist prisoners still remaining to be tried.

CONVICTIONS FOR MURDER. The trial by court martial of the parties accused of the assassination of Generals Thomas and Le-

comte has ended. Nineteer of the prisoners were pronounced guilty. Verdaguer and seven others were sentenced to

suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor and ten to various terms of confinement. PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.

A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers L'Avenir and Le Pays, for

printing articles insulting to the government, AMRY ORGNIZATION AND FRONTIER DEFENCE. The work of reorganization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the present

year the strongest strategic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by divisions of a completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The International Commercial Treaty Negotiations Broken Off.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, NOV. 18, 1871. The London standard announces that the negotiations between the British and French governments for the modification of the international commercial treaty have been broken off. No cause has been assigned for the cessation of the Cabinet proceedings.

FIRE IN HARLEM.

Destruction of a Church. A fire broke out last night at half-past ten in the Episcopal church on the corner of 127th street and Fourth avenue, that entirely destroyed the building which was valued at \$2,000. It was a wooden struc-ture, and insured in the Continental and Hope In-surance Companies. It is supposeed the fire origi-nated in the cellar, and was caused by the over-heating of the furnace.

MORE ABORTION.

A lady named Mrs. Allen Young, of 265 Broome street, was found by a policeman last night in Broome street, in a very critical condition. When taken to the station house she stated that she had gone to a Mrs. Palmer's, 295 South First street, Williamsburg, for the purpose of having an abortion produced. The police surgeons restored her strength somewhat and she was sent to Belley "Hospital."

The sacrifices thus imposed on the bondholders have been as prejudicial to them as productive to the government in Madrid.

GERMANY.

Explosion of Gunpowder in a Fortress Arsenal.

Narrow Escape from Terrific Consequences.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FRANKPORT, Nov. 18, 1871. ing in the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, opposite Cob-lentz, on the Rnine, Some cartridges were ouched by fire in the ordnance manufacturing laboratory, and a large quantity of fixed and loose ammunition exploded in consequence.

The building was badly shattered. Three soldiers were killed and many others wounded. The immense magazines of the fortress, where a supply of powder is stored sufficient for a ten years' slege, escaped the danger.

ENGLAND.

Reman Catholic Mission to the Colored Freedmen of America.

Archbishop Manning on National Reparation for the Slave System.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871. The first Roman Catholic mission ever despatched

from England to America sailed to-day. The party consists of four priests, whose duty it will be to labor exclusively among the colored people of the United States.

At the celebration of mass previous to their de parture His Grace Archbishop Manuing, of Westminster, addressed the missionaries. He said:-This mission ha been established by the Church in England because this country had imposed slavery on America, and it was fitting that Englishmen should be the first to move for the amelloration of the condition of the newly-emancipated

The Nations Thanked for the Aid to Chicago LONDON, NOV. 18, 1871. A despatch has been received from the State De partment in Washington thanking the Consuls of the United States in England and on the Continent tants of Chicago. The circular says:-"The Ameri-

can government is gratified to see in the liberal response to their appeals of its representatives abroad unusual evidences of international sym pathy." The total amount of subscriptions for Chicago received at the Mansion House up to last evening

AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY The steamship Concordia has arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, with 2,553 bales of cotton.

Joy in the Palace. LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871. The Princess Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne,

QUEEN VICTORIA'S HEALTH.

is reported to be enceinte.

Medical Bulletin of Her Majesty's Mental Condition.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 18, 1871, officially as well as professionally that he has been in attendance on Her Majesty Queen Victoria during a period of time exceeding thirteen years, and ca thus declare that the reports which have been cirsymptoms of mental weakness, are "unqualifiedly

SPAIN.

Provincial Government for Cuba as Defined by Former Ministers-The Budget and the Bonds Tax.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Nov. 18, 1871.

The United States Minister, Major General Sickles, has made a statement which he says is called forth by the late debate in the Spanish Cortes on the iblect of Cuba, and which is also, he adds, absolutery necessary for the explanation of certain Spanish official documents relative to Cuban affairs which have been recently published here. General Sickles says it is due to the former Minis-

ters Rivero, Martos and Becerras, and also to the late Marshal Prim, to state that they all and severally assured him that Cuba "should be justly treated as a province of Spain, entitled to all the rights granted by the Constitution of 1869."

General Sickles adds that "these promises prevented the American government from intervening in Cuban affairs."

The Committee of the Cortes on the Spanish Budget has agreed to report in favor of the tax on

the interest of Spanish bonds held at home and in foreign countries. Spanish Bonds and the Interest. This action of the Cortes Budget Committee will excite a very considerable degree of agitation among the holders of bonds of the Spanish nation particularly among the creditors of Amadeus' gov-

ernment in London. It has been aiready anticinated with apprehension in the British capital, as will be seen from the following utterances made by one who purports to present "a review of the deal ings experienced by the foreign creditors of Spain during the thirty-seven years from 1834."

writer says:—
No country has a right to tax the interest upon its debt, and much less that arising in many cases, as in Spain, upon stocks issued on terms involving, after years of suspense, cruel sacrifices to the creditor, in lieu of cash that ought to have been paid upon sacred engagements. In May, 1870, the precedence of the Spanish debt then consisted:—

First.—Of the Cortes loans, 1831-23. So oid.—The loan 1834 5 per cent, at 60 per cent. Third.—The three per cent, 1841. First.b.—The deferred bonds, 1851. First.b.—The three per cent, 1871-68-70.

Third.—The three per cent, 1841.

Pinth.—The deferred bonds, 1851.

Pinth.—The deferred bonds, 1851.

Pinth.—The three per cent, 1867-69-70.

The repudiations, reductions, suspensions of payment, confiscations and other acts which have emanated from all the successive governments, without distinction of party, have been so numerous and extraordinary that berhaps no similar example can be found in the financial annais of any country. In 1823 the whole of the loans were repudiated. In 1834 they were recognized, but reduced—two thirds of the capital in active 5 per cent: one-third in passive, without interest; the eleven years' arrearages of dividends were converted into deferred stock, without interest, to be drawn in tweive years from 1838 und active 6 per cent. In 1836 a suspension of payments took place. In 1841 the eight coupons, 1837 to 1840, that should have been paid in cash were converted into £00 3 per cent 1842, the deferred stock inconsistent of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of coupons from 1841 (the other half of the arrears of the part of the analysis of the same deferred stock, with 1 per cent interest, and an ascending scale up to 3 per cent in January, 1870. In 1867 £65 118, 4d, 3 per cent bonds were given for each £100 of the half of the coupons confiscated in 1851. There was given likewise £100 3 per cent stock to raise £0,000,000 effectives were made by Messrs. Rotus-£100 nominal of passive, valued at 32 on £28 in cash being paid by the Bank of Fars to realize £10,000,000 effectives. In 1870 the old three per cent bonds, 1841, and the deferred of 1851 were converted into three per cent stock, thus unifying the foreign debt of Spain under the denomination of "Renta perpetua three per cent."

The sacrifices

A WIFE ROASTED ALIVE.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY AT LYNN. MASS.

A Husband Charged with Throwing Kerosan Over His Wife and Then Setting Her On Fire-The Body Found by Neighbors in the Burning House with the Flesh Dropping Oil Piecemeal

BOSTON, Nov. 18, 1871. One of the most brutal and inhuman tragedies which ever horrified any community was enacted in Lynn last night, and is to-day the leading topic of conversation in that city. The actors were a man named Jonn G. Clinton, about forty-three years of age, a barber by trade, and his wife, who was made the victim of treatment that could only be expected from a nead, she having been shockingly beaten and then LITERALLY ROASTED TO DEATH.

The scene of the affair was on Howard street, in one of the small wooden houses which are set back from the street, and accessible by means of narrow alleyways from the street. The parties lived in the rear of No. 33, the family consisting of Clinton, his wife and four boys, ranging in age from three to seventeen years. About hair-past eight o'clock last evening two women, named Margaret Brown and Charlotte Moody, who lived almost directly in front of Clinton's house, had their attention called to the latter by the sound of heavy blows, screaming and groaning which proceeded from it. As the sounds increased the two women went out and listened beneath the wincows, but the sounds suddenly ceased and all was quiet. They then returned to their houses, but in about fifteen minutes were again disturbed by the same noises, which they again sought to trace out as before, but the sounds ceased as they had previously done.

After this everything remained quiet until about ten minutes past nine o'clock when the same women discovered that the house was on fire inside. An alarm was at once raised, and three men, named David Lee, Frelinghuysen Moody and Fred Walton, rushed into the house with buckets. On entering they found that there was on a table in the front room. in an entry way which led up stairs, and a pile in the middle of the floor, consisting of what

APPEARED TO BE A BUNDLE OF CLOTHING. was also burning. On examining the latter it was found to be the body of Mrs. Clinton, horrioly bruised and burned in a most sickening manner. The clothing was almost entirely burned from the body, which was scorched and roasted. The flames were put out with some difficulty. One report that while the men were endeavoring to extinguish the fire the poor victim threw up one of her arms and breatned perceptibly, but another, and probably the correct, story is that life had left the body when it was discovered. About three feet from the head of the victim lay the tragments of a kerosene lamp, which had been borrowed from a neighbor on that night. and traces of the oil were also seen on different parts of the floor. City Marshal Barrett and two officers went at once to the place. Clinton was

STANDING OVER THE EODY OF HIS WIFE. doing nothing, but appearing considerably affected. He was arrested, taken to the station house and locked up. One of the sons, named Frank, a lad ten years of age, who was first to the house says that he had been attending an evening school that night, and had returned home just as the fire was discovered. He went into the he and saw his mother burning on the floor. Recot lecting that his little brother was probably upstairs abed he rushed up and met his father coming down. He found his brother, took him down stairs and into a neighboring house. As soon as the flames had been extinguished Coroner J. G. Pinkham was called in, and he ordered the body of the woman to be carried to the police station, which was imme-

The Coroner then summoned a jury, who viewed the body and then adjourned. APPEARANCE OF THE BODY.

The corpse presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on the head, consisting of two or three cuts, looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds which appeared to have been caused by something beside the flames. The features were rendered unrecognizable, and the hair was burned close to the head, leaving the skull pare and horribly crisped and black, the flesh dropping from the hands, arms and body, rendering it a sight which could not be beheld without a shudder at the awful atrocity of the crime and the blackness of the

THE BUSHAND AND PRISONER'S STORY The husband and prisoner has said very little, but told a brief story. It is that he was in sed up stairs about nine o'clock, all being quiet, when his little boy came rushing up and told him the house was on fire. He went down and found his wife lying on the floor in the condition in which she was

found by the three men. The belief that the man is guilty is almost univer sal. One theory of the allair is that he had some difficulty with his wife, during which he threw the kerosene lamp at her, striking her on the breast and inflicting the wounds referred to; that the on scattered over her clothing and the

FLAMES WERE INHALED BY THE VICTIM. Other people firmly believe that the monster killed her by blows and then actually set fire to the body, leaving it to burn. His previous character has been rather bad. He has been known in Lynn for upwards of twenty years, though not constantly a resident, and during that time-for the past two or three years-he has carried on the business of a barber at the Railroad House on Market street, and has been known as a man much given to drinking and of an exceedingly bad temper. There has frequently been trouble between him and his wife, partiy caused by the fact that the latter was pos-sessed of some property which he could not have the control of. The officers have been frequently called into his house to quell disturbances, and Clinton has been before the Police Court on one or two occasions lately. Coroner Pinkham is to make a full investigation of the affair.

NATIONAL CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL. An Appeal to Rebuild the Churches of Chi-

OBERLIN, Ohio, Nov. 18, 1871. The National Congregational Council opened the fourth day's session as usual, with devotional exercises. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, chairman of the Comcises. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, chairman of the Committee on Unity of the Church, made a report, which was incorporated in the records of the Council as a part of its organic work. Rev. Mr. Chamberin, of Cincago, gave an interesting account of the New England churches at Cincago as affected by the late fire, appearing to all churches to all in rebuilding and restoring them to their good work. Rev. E. B. Webb, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Church Literature, made a report and submitted a resolution commending the Congregational Publishing Society as worthy to receive pecuniary support of churches. Rev. J. P. Longworthy, of Boston, addressed the Council on the Congregational House in Boston, and the Council piedged their support to this house. The Council appointed a committee to sum up the action of the Council.

In the afternoon session of the Congregational Council several resolutions were alopied upon education of young men for the ministry, the support of theological seminaries, Congregational colleges, consecration of culdren to the ministry and encouragement of young men to enser the ministry and encouragement of young men to enser the ministry and encouragement of young men to enser the ministry and encouragement of young men to enser the ministry and copy of the open of the Oberlin University. Addresses were delivered by the President, J. M. Fairchild, of Oberlin College: Rev. Dr. Waccott, of Cleveland; general O. O. Howard, of Washington: Rev. William J. Buddington, of Brooklyn, and others. mittee on Unity of the Church, made a report,

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

NOVEMBER 19. NOVELEGE 19.

1870—A French force, under Ricciotti Garibaldi, defeated the Prussians at Chatilion-sur-Scine.

1869—Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, abandoned his forces and fied to the North.

1802—Battle of Ocana, Spain: the French forces of Soult and Mortier defeated the Spainaris.

1792—The National Convention declared the frateraty of the French people with all people desiring to be free, and offered them aid.

SMALLPOX IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18, 1871. The health report for the week ending to-day shows 133 deaths from smallbox-an increase of 32 GOTHAM'S BEAUTIES.

A Pen Photograph of New York City on Sat urday Afternoon-Costumes on the Avenue-The Park and the Matinees.

Ah, how blue the skies are, how perfect is the

sunshine. The world is flooded with light; the air is full of buoyancy; the streets are lined with beautiful sights, and of all days this is the one for a promenade up Broadway and a stroll through Fifth avenue to the Park. Evidently a good many people think so, for Broadway is full of ladies, and misses and children, sauntering along in the gay holiday sun, grouping before the shop windows chatting next ball, and criticising or praising the costumes in the street. Now we are above Teath street, and we shall see the crême de la crême of New York belledom. Bright, high bred faces, elegant figures, rich dresses are the rule. Lovely children, as-elaborately dressed as their mothers and as gay as late autumn flowers, flash in and out among the crowds. What a brilliant picture is Fourteenth street, with Union square lying in the clear, sparking light; the magnificent buildings, with all their lines clear cut; the transparent windows, gleaming with jewels or glowing with the soft, rich colors within-india shawls, French and German wraps, cloths of every hue ribbons and laces, and enarming, costly trifles; velvets that hold in their depths the very soul of color; silks heavy with richness, and, more than all this still life, the ever-shifting scenes upon the promenade, the high-stepping horses in the street, the elegant carriages and the happy lotterers within them, on their way to the open drives of the Park. , "On, what a beautiful suit! what a beau-ti-ful suit!"

The voice was so clear and distinct that half a dozen persons turned round to see what had called out such an enthusiastic exclamation. It was, indeed, a charming suit, exactly the thing for a fresh, cold, sunsatuy, autumn day; not particularly expensive, but graceful, full of soft, flowing lines, harmonious in color and suitable to all the surroundings. A deep plum colored serge, so deep that the tints seemed hidden away in the soft. that the units seemed hidden away in the soft, chinging material, was made with a sairt that just cleared the pave. The flounce at the bottom was fitteen inches deep, in clusters of four kill pleats, with spaces of equal width. The upper edge of the flounce was turned in and stirched dat to the skirt, and at the middle it was commed with a row of stitching. The overskirt was long and draped high at the sides and back, and trimmed with two flat hands of the material plued with nick sik. The at the sides and back, and trimmed with two dat bands of the material piped with black silk. The edge was finshed with fringe. A talma, consisting of short sack and cape, with bands, piping and fringe completed the suit. With this was worn at of black velvet with very shallow brim and high crown, heavily trimmed with black, ostrich feathers. A linen collar turned over a diack gros grant scarf, dotted with blue and tied in a salior's knot. A seat muif and plum gloves finished the costinue.

costume.

"There is more beauty in that serge than in that velvet poionaise, absolutely covered with embroidery, just anead of us there," savs a realistic little lady near by. "Why can't people who have money be satisated, without making an advertisement of themseives? They never inderstand that showy clothes are for the drawing room and the carriage, and not for the street."

"For my part," says her escort, "I think such an exquisite material as velvet is completely spoiled by being covered with a maze of silk leaves, and roses, and vines. A costume for the street should give pleasure, without calling particular attention to the weaker, by its grace and sintableness."

From Broadway to fifth avenue is but a step, and once on the liablionable thoroughlare, groups of

From Broadway to ritth avenue is but a step, and once on the hashlonable thoroughare, groups of beautiful ladies in fine array meet one at every step, black cachemire is in high lavor, and nothing can be prettier, oraided or embroidered, and trimmed with drooping tringe, than the painty jackets and graceful Margeerites worn with black silk.

The colors beculiar to the present autumn are especially attractive and suitable for the street, being at the same time rich and quiet. The deepest green, in fact only a hint of green; plum, of different shades; browns, with an indescribable greenish tint giving a bronze appearance; chest-nut color; a soft gray called mouse color, and many time equally profty. The prevailing rich materials are often trimmed with veivet to marcu in tint. Cashmere is seen in the lashlonable colors, and sometimes is mingled with silk.

The emidren on the avenue are quite as attractive as tes grandes dames, and more so to the lovers of callefren. A little ten-year-old wears a dress of black cashmere, the under skirt trimmed with five bias runkes inned and piped at each edge with blue cashmere. The upper skirt has one flounce, with one runke trimmed in the same manner. A basque is worn over the high coorsage, thied and piped with blue. A black mountaineer hat, with a tuit of bine feathers at the side, is worn with this dress. Bright plaids are seen in profusion; and the wide-awake intle masters, in their velveteen suns, are not a with behind their sisters in the giory of their getting up.

The Park was full of life yesterday on drive and

want beama their sisters in the giory of their getting up.

The Park was full of life yesterday on drive and walk and playeround. The children were out in force, it being their Saturday holiday, and the lovely weather enticed pleasure seekers by the hondred. The Park is beautiful at all seasons. Each month has a beauty of its own, and now, in November, it is almost as charming as in Jane. The eims and maples are bare, but a tree is never ugly, for, when the leaves disappear, there is the wonderful network of branches and the sublime idea of strength that it expresses. But the evergreens contrast finely with the sober hues of the beeches and birches denuded of their foliage,

Color.

The prettiest dress in the Park was maroon drap d'été, with soit, ample draping, an India wrap and maroon velvet bonnet of a peculiar cap shape, very quaint and high, and richly trimmed with maroon labels.

athers. Late on Saturday the matinée goers fill the streets. What a brillmat crowd they are, chatting gayly of this or that favorite—singer, player, or cansense, one scarcely realizes without being up town at this nour how many ladies attend the matthess. Daintily booted and gloved, costumed faultlessly, it is a pleasant sight to see them file in long procession up the street to their elegant homes, or driven by the hyeried coachmen through the crowded thorough-

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Labor Reform Movement-Letters from Senutors Wilson, Spencer and Cary to the Committee-Demand for a Specie Currency. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18, 1871. The Committee on Organization of the Labor Re-

form movement has received the following letters:-

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACRUSETIS.

form movement has received the following letters:

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON, OF MASSACHUNETIS.

GENTLEMEN—Your circular came to hand to-day and I hasen to acknowledge its receipt. I cannot, with my views of propriety, join in the movement. I am a reputoican by conviction as well as association. Born in extreme poversy, bound as an apprentice at an early age, I learned by bilter experience the trials and hardships the poor are doomed to suffer. From bothood every pulsation of my heart has been in sympathy with the sons and daughters of toll of all races. My early experiences made me alsho wrong and oppression, so i early became an enemy of slavery and of the rule of the slave master. I saw and fet the degrading influence of a system that held workingmen in enforced toil, that allowed capital to own labor. For more than twenty years I strove to make a political power to emancipate the slave and end the iron rule of his master. The republican party came into being to break the power of the owners of labor and to deliver the labore—to litt from the brows of workingmen the dishonor of enforced toil, and to make our country a glorious land, where labor can look up to the midst of its toil. I did what could to bring that party into being. It has done a grand work for the country, and for the toiling men of the country, and of the work is not yet secure, hor is it completed. I can do nothing to endanger that work, nor can I do anything to arrest the completion of the work imposed upon the republican party by the needs of the country and the logic of its own principles, that require it to be as true to the interests of white workingmen. I sin constrained by an imperative sense of duty to stand by the republican party till its great work is secured and finamed. Eve whether I am to do shall ever be done to ald in improving, sevating and rewarding lasor. If you, gentlemen, and other, deem it to be your dityl to enter into this movement town, and of the tolling masses of our countrymen. Your triny.

To Alexander M. Renner

and N. E. REDSTONE, COMMITTEE.

LETTER FROM SENATOR SPENCER, OF ALABAMA.

WISHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to acknowledge the recipit of your circular letter and eredential of the 4th intaken, and in reply would beg leave to state that I deeply sympatimize with the labor organizations, trades unions and brotherhoods of mechanics and laborers of the country in all their efforts to promote the weifare and happiness of those whose calling is that of toil. The respectability of labor, in its ferres struggle with the tyransy of capita, is a consummation vitally essential to the welfare and prospecify of the republic, and will command my endeavors and services whenever and wherever they may be needed. Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. SPENCER.

wherever they may be needed. Very respectfully yours.

GEORGE E. SPENCER.

LETTER FROM HON S. F. CARV.

CINCINNATI, Obio, Nov. 14, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of your circular letter of the 7th. I very much regret that a previous engagement will prevent my attending the proposed convention to be beid in Washington on the 5th proximo. I will most cheerfully unite in any movement which looks to the overthrow of the many monopolies which are now robing the industrial classes of their earnings. The waste of the public lamis, the protective tariff, the internal revenue system, the national banks, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the standard constitutions, constitute a perfect network from which the laboring classes must emissional payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding schemes, the coin payments of currency bonds, the funding the funding schemes, the funding the fu

CUBA.

The Arrest and Exile of Political Offenders Continued.

Banishment of the Swedish Consul-Naval Reports.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 18, 1872. The government has recently made and continues to make arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebettion in this island.

The prisoners are sent to the Isle of Pines for safe keeping. to be hardly sufficient for conviction it is considered the safest policy to remove the accused to some other point and avoid the agitation and disturbar likely to be caused by their trial in the courts of this

The Consul of Sweden at this port has been ban ished from the island and sails to-morrow in the French steamer for St. Nazaire. He is charged with acting as the agent of Senor Aldama and other well known Cuban retugees.

The Spanish man-of-war Zaragoza arrived to-day rom Santiago de Cuba. A Spanish war steamer has been sent to Hayti. The bark Rosevett, from New York, nas arrived.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

Not a Case of Coisoning. Coroner Schirmer yesterday morning field an inquest in the case of Patrick Barry, the youth of eighteen years, late of 16 West street, who died, as was alteged, from the effects of arsenical poisoning. A report had been circulated that deceased had A report had been circulated that deceased had eaten a sait herring which had become impregnated with arseme on sinphoard. The mother and other friends of deceased insisted that he had caten no fish for several days. Deputy Coroner Cushman and Dr. Healy made a post-mortem examination on the body and found that cerebral apoplexy was the cause of death. Thus ends what some of the morning journals sought to make a first class schaation. Captain Thorn, of the Twenty-sixth precinct, and Captain Uni, of the Sanitary force, were at the sing aboard of which it was charged there was a large quantity of poisoned fish, in order to take charge of it if necessary. Coroner Schirmer took no action in regard to the fish, and left the matter entirely in the hands of the Board of Heaith.

MURDERED AND DEVOUEED BY HOGS. A Woman at Grand Towers, Ill., Slaughtered

in her House by Ruffinns. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18, 1871. Frances Shumaker, a poor woman living near Grand Towers, Ill., was brutally murdered last Monday night. She was first attacked in her house and beaten with a club, but escaped and was followed and struck with an axe and her head atmost severed from her body. When found the remains were nearly devoured by hogs. No clue has been ob-tained to the murderers.

MAGNANIMOUS STATE ATTORNEYS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1871. E. W. Ewing. W. F. Cooper and W. B. Reese, State Attorneys in the de inquent railroad cases, have addressed a communication to the Tennessee Legislature in explanation of their demand for targe fees, ture in explanation of their demand for large fees, and the taking possession of \$72,000 in State bonds, requesting that the bonds be leit with the State Commissioners or such other officer as the Legislature may direct. They will make no charge for their services, but will abandon all claim to the bonds and leave the whole matter to the sense of justice of the Legislature. This course was adopted because two of the Commissioners had expressed the opinion that the fees were too large, A committee was appointed by the Legislature. pressed the opinion that the fees were too large. A committee was appointed by the Legislature to receive the deposit of the bonds from the State

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 Broadway, cocner Murray stees A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I Love You"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Though Unpretending in Outward Appearance, we do not know of any other store that is stocked with a richer assortment of genteenen's HATS than ISPEM-GHEID'S, or a greater variety, all of his own manufacture, His Silk Dress liats, of most exquisite much, are sold for \$7, and warranted superior to any sold in Broatway for \$8, or even \$9. Give him a call, at 115 Nassanatrect,

A.—Bell Schnapps.—The Unprecedented Demand that our celebrated Rell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of Schnapps imported from Holland. Pealers who will compare our Schnapps with others in the market will not them in every way smeetor.

H. G. WOLFE & CO., 18 South William street, and proportions.

A1.—I Most Heartily Recommend Watra NERVOUS ANTIDOTE as a most valuable recicine faceses of approachine Paraiysis, severe Neuralgia, and other Nervous Diseases. S. M. RALLORY, M. D., 481 Fourth av. At Flemine's, Furrier.—Mink Sets, \$22; Astrakan \$12; Anaka, \$12; Black Martin Sets, \$38; Children's Fur and Fur Trimmed Caps.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington Avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.—Gentlemen day and night; laties day and evening; best ventuation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities; Europe outdone. A1 Ales, Wine and Porter and Jamison's Irish Whiskey, seven years old, very superior. JOHN J. STAFF, Ilö Chambers street.

A.—If You Wast Custom Work, Best Ma-terial, go to CHAS, FRANK'S BOOT and SHOE STORE, SI Nassau street. Established 1841. Alexis Hats-Largest Stock Ever Offered at retail panic prices. Soft Hats, 50c. to \$1 50.
C. O. D. HAT COMPANY, 16 Cordandt-street.

Mr. ALEXANDER WHITE, of Chicago, has placed his entire collection of Paintings of exhibition at the

Leavitt Art Rooms,
817 Broadway, corner Tweifth street, comprising the Mast
pieces and dems of the The entire receipts from this exhibition, will be devoted to the relief of the artists of Chicago, many of whom are left entirely destitute by the tate conflagration in that offs. GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world the only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous.

Chevalier's Li'e for the Hair Restores gray hair, stops the falling out, increases its growth. Re-commended by physicians. Diamonds Bourbt and Money Lonned on Drunkennoss or Opium Habit Cured by Dr. BEERS, 107 Fourth avenue. Call or send stamp for evidence

Donovan's Ladies' and Gentlemen's Restru-rent.—Table d'Hote and Private Dinner. No. 5 East Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue. Enton Rapids, Mich .- "Magnetic Spring

For Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, Go to GEORGE C. ALLEN, 84 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

From Parls Direct—Our Own Importation—Steeve Buttons, Scarf Pios, Medalioos, Sporting Chains, Ac., odd in the extreme; novelties never before imported, well worth seeing.

JACOBS A SANDIFER,
643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Glenham Hotel and Restaurant, 155 Fifth avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, New Yorks, ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

*Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in One Mis-nie. HILL'S HAIR DYE, black or brown, only 50 cents. tie.—HILL'S HAIR DYE black or brown, only 30 contage.

Reform Stimulants.—The Great Majority of the brands of whiskey sold at the present time are as impure, bad and corrupt as the politicians who have broken down the oemocratic party and set all conservative, well-balanced minds thinking about reform. A little concerted action among retail dealers and consumers of whakey would benefit both, and divie out of existence brands whose sharp, acrid flavor denotes their impure character. Mixing down, with spirits, or reducing their atrength, won't save them any more than the mixing of the Ring newspapers saved the Ring. Chyllery Whilskly is pure, meliow and wholesome; has been analyzed by four prominent chemists, all of whom prounce it "without fault." It is free from fused oft, yet retains all the essential oils. No whiskey in the world-can compare with it. For sale by first class grocers, drug gists and dealers everywhere. Ask for it and try it; it will recommend itself. Wholesale deput, 175 and 175 Chambers street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—The Highest Rates aid for Doubloons, all kinds of dold and Siver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wallstrest, New York.

Smallpox Cured and Prevented by Major LANE'S INDIAN REMEDY, to be har at 23 Counties dip. New York, and 702 Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn.